

Applicability of Baker 2018 Model to Arabic - English Translation of Palestinian Women Idioms

By

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine whether or not Mona Baker's (2018) approach can be used to translate Palestinian women's idioms from Arabic to English completely. Using idioms with similar meaning and form, idioms with similar meaning but dissimilar form, idioms borrowed from the source language, translation by paraphrase, translation by omission of a play on idioms, translation by omission of the entire idiom, and translation by compensation are the seven strategies for translating idioms presented by Baker (2018). The data used in this research will be collected from Arabic to English translations of Palestinian women's idioms by Palestinian licensed translators. The objectives of the current study are to examine Baker's (2018) strategies to decide whether they can be considered as an appropriate model by its own in translating Palestinian women idioms from Arabic into English or not and to explore whether the aforementioned model needs to be adapted to fit in translating these expressions. The results of the study reveal that Baker (2018) model can be considered as a suitable and practical model in translating idioms, but it lacks the strategy of literal translation since a considerable number of the Palestinian women idioms were translated literally by the Palestinian certified translators.

Keyword: translation, women idioms, strategy, source language, target language.

Introduction

People of other ethnicities are able to share cultures and other aspects in large part due to translation. Thus, one of the most crucial elements of cultural translation is translating idioms, which are terms that are culturally bound. Many scholars provided definitions for idioms. Hence, Cacciari and Tabossi (1988) defined idioms as "strings of words whose semantic interpretation cannot be derived compositionally from the interpretation of their parts" (p. 668). Similarly, McCarthy and O'Dell (2002) defined idioms as "expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual

words"(p. 6). Also, Baker (2011) defines idioms as "frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components"(p: 67). A close definition for idioms is presented by Dickins et al. (2017), who define the idiom as "a fixed expression whose meaning cannot be deduced from the denotative meanings of the words that constitute it." (p: 293). These definitions all agree that an idiom's meaning cannot be inferred from the literal meaning of its parts. It follows that accurate portrayal of idiomatic expressions requires thorough familiarity with both the source and target language cultures in addition to refraining from translating the idiom's component pieces. Hence, Nida (1964) explains the role of the translator in translating texts which include cultural expressions by stating that "the role of a translator is to facilitate the transfer of the message, meaning, and cultural elements from one language into another and create an equivalent response to the receivers" (p. 13). Furthermore, Nida (ibid) argues that the intended message or meaning of the source language is embedded by a cultural context. On translators' knowledge of the SL and TL cultures, Al-Shawi and Mahadi (2012) emphasize that culture has a significant impact on how idioms are translated. According to them (ibid), a translator who is well-versed in both the source and target cultures will probably be able to understand both the explicit and implicit meaning of the idiomatic expression that she/he desires to translate. Similar to this, Dweik and Thalji (2016) assert that translating idioms necessitates the translator's familiarity with both the source and target cultures.

Typology of Idioms

Idioms are generally split into numerous classes and sub-classes, which linguists and academics have studied over the years. As a result, some idioms may be understood in a way that is similar to that of their words, depart from that of their words in a number of senses, or both. As a result, the only way to distinguish between the various categories of idiomatic expressions, whether transparent or entirely opaque, is to look at the level of idiomacity that the idioms exhibit (Al Zahrani, 2018). In terms of typology, Moon (1998) recognizes four categories of idioms:

1. Transparent idioms

The meaning of an idiom of this kind can be inferred from the meaning of its constituent words, and the literal meaning of the idioms' combinations themselves is pretty near to that meaning. For instance, the expression "see the light" means "to understand."

2. Semi-transparent idioms

The majority of the idioms in this category contain metaphorical connotations, therefore understanding the meaning of each individual portion helps to understand the idiom's overall meaning less. For instance, "to release the tension" is "to break the ice."

3. Semi-opaque idioms

The meanings of these idioms are unrelated to those of their constituent parts. Idioms have two parts to their meanings: a literal meaning and a metaphorical meaning. For instance, the idiom "to know the ropes" refers to understanding how a particular task should be carried out.

4. Opaque idioms

This type of idiom's meaning is challenging to understand since its constituent

elements have cultural connotations and do not express the idiom's precise meaning. For instance, "to burn one's boat" means "to make retreat impossible."

In his taxonomy of idioms, Fernando (1996) also proposed three sub-categories, which are as follows:

Pure idioms

Fernando (1996) defined a pure idiom as a type of conventionalized, figurative multi-word phrase. As a result, pure idioms can be static or have a minor change, but they are never literal. Pure idioms are those that are not transparent. For instance, the phrase "to spill the beans" has nothing to do with "beans" (Strakien, 2009).

2. Semi idioms

These idioms have one or more literal components as well as one with a nonliteral subsense. Idioms that are only partially clear are called semi-idioms. Therefore, in Semi-idioms, "foot the bill" means "pay the bill."

3. Literal idioms

These idioms either cannot be changed or only have a small number of modifications. Furthermore, since their meaning can be inferred from their parts, literal idioms are said to be as transparent. For instance, the expression "of course" literally means "for sure" in any situation.

Literature Review

Many researchers have investigated the strategies of translating idioms over the past few years. First, Labarta Postigo (2021) undertook a study to examine the difficulties and methods used in translating English idioms in broadcast media. The researcher focuses mostly on idioms used in English-to-Norwegian, German-to-Portuguese, Spanish, and Portuguese subtitles. The study by Labarta Postigo examines 10 drama and comedy shows provided by media service providers (Amazon Prime Video, Netflix, and Filmin). The researcher followed a methodology outlined in an earlier article written by the same researcher in 2020 and described the study's data from a contrastive and cognitive standpoint (Labarta Postigo, 2020). The study's findings demonstrate that the omission Strategy is not always used in the series under consideration. Additionally, the whole equivalence technique could only be used when there were common idioms among the languages. The researcher notes that the figurative meaning of English idiomatic expressions is frequently diminished in the other target languages and links this diminution to the widespread adoption of the explicit meaning technique in all the other investigated languages.

The model used in this study differs from the models used in almost all of the earlier investigations, including those by Kedzierska (2020), Floranti and Mubarak (2020), and Al-Mubarak (2017). The earlier versions followed Baker's (1992–2011) methodology, which is thought to be significantly more practical and appropriate for translating idioms between English and Arabic.

Additionally, Valizadeh and Vazifekhhah (2021) investigated the culturally-bound expressions in Paulo Coelho's "Brida" novel, which was translated from English into Persian, in order to identify the strategies that were used at the level of idiomatic

expressions in a contrastive analytical framework. The core structure of the study was based on the translation model developed by Baker (2011). In order to highlight the areas of agreement and disagreement in translating idioms from English to Persian, the researchers also made some comparisons within the text under analysis. According to the study's findings, "translating an idiom by an idiom of comparable meaning but differing form" appeared 32.48% of the time in the material under analysis. The researcher contends that when translators encounter culturally specific challenges or obstacles, the aforementioned technique is the most appropriate strategy for translating idioms. Ultimately, the results of this study show that using an idiom with a similar meaning but a different form in the languages under consideration is the most widely utilized method for translating idioms. This indicates that the idioms shared by English and Persian as a language pair have similar implications, making it possible to express idioms between these two languages using the aforementioned technique with acceptable meaning.

Furthermore, Fitri et al. (2019) applied Mona Baker's idiom translation tactics to their study in an effort to describe the kinds of idioms present in the "Crazy Rich Asians" book as well as to examine the translation strategies utilized to translate these idioms. The researchers qualitatively analyzed 325 idioms so as to identify the types of these idioms and the strategies that were employed in translating them. The study's findings show that opaque idiomatic phrases significantly predominated the different idiom kinds, followed by semi-transparent idioms, semi-opaque idioms, and finally transparent and semi-opaque idioms. The researchers discovered that there are five translation mechanisms employed in the idioms they studied. These strategies are "using an idiom of similar meaning and form", "using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form", "translation by paraphrase", "translation by omission" and "literal translation". The findings show that, because Bahasa Indonesia lacks analogous idioms, translation by employing the paraphrase method is one of the most common strategies in portraying the idioms. The researchers claim that while literal translation is not one of Baker's methodologies, it can be used to translate transparent idioms, whereas literal translation may not be suitable for reproducing opaque idioms. The findings of this study concur with those of numerous other earlier studies that were conducted between Arabic and English, including those by Ali and Al-Rushaidi (2016). According to the findings of this study and the study conducted by (Ali and Al-Rushaidi), both the translation of idioms from English into Bahasa Indonesia and from English into Arabic can occasionally be done using the tactics of paraphrasing and the literal translation (2016).

Problem Statement

Women idioms constitute a huge part of the Palestinian Arabic culture. Therefore, the translation of these idioms inappropriately leads to serious misunderstanding of the Palestinian culture. As a huge part of the Palestinian culture, women idioms cover various women's status, such as working women, teachers and social campaigners who helped the Palestinian men build their civilization. Thus, it became of crucial importance to find the appropriate strategies for translating the idioms related to such an important constituent of the society since they were found problematic and need special attention when it comes to rendering them from Arabic into English. In fact, translating idioms from Arabic as the SL into English as the TL involves huge difficulties for the translators since this language pair is linguistically

and culturally different (Al-Shawi and Mahadi, 2012; Al Mubarak, 2017; Ali and Al-Rushaidi, 2016). Thus, the researcher aims, through this research, to investigate the applicability of the strategies proposed in Baker's (2018) model in translating the Palestinian women idioms from Arabic into English.

Research Objectives

The present study aims to achieve the following objectives

To identify whether Baker (2018) model is applicable in translating Palestinian women idioms from Arabic into English.

To find out whether Baker (2018) model needs improvements to be considered comprehensive in translating Palestinian women idioms from Arabic into English.

Research Questions

The present study aims to answer the following questions

1. Is Baker (2018) model applicable in translating Palestinian women idioms from Arabic into English?
2. Does Baker (2018) model need improvements to be considered comprehensive in translating Palestinian women idioms from Arabic into English?

Methodology

The objectives of the current study impose the use of a descriptive analytical approach. This is for the sake of analyzing the translations provided by the participants of the study to find out the strategies of those proposed by Baker (2018) they use when rendering the given women idioms from Arabic into English. Thus, the current paper adopts Baker's (2018) model as a kernel model to find its adaptability to the translation of the Palestinian women idioms by Palestinian certified translators. Baker (2018) presented seven strategies for translating idioms. These strategies are " Using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but different form, borrowing the source language idiom, translation by paraphrase, translation by the omission of a play on the idiom, translation by the omission of the entire idiom and translating idioms by Compensation."

Data and Procedures

The data of the current study was collected through giving fifteen women idioms to ten Palestinian certified translators. The women idioms were put in contexts to make it easier for the translators to understand the meaning of the idiom, and the translators were asked to render these idioms from Arabic into English. Then, the translations that the participants of the study provided were qualitatively analyzed to identify the strategies used in rendering them from the ones proposed by Baker (2018) and find out whether there are any other translation strategies employed other than the strategies of Baker's model through applying the back translation technique.

Data Analysis

ST 1				
No.	Arabic Idiom	English Translation	Back translation	Strategy
1	رأي النساء ليس دائما صحيح، شاوروهن وخالفوهن.	Let women speak and then oppose their ideas.	دعوا النساء يتكلمن وعارضوا افكارهن.	Paraphrasing
2	عمرها ما عملت شيء مفيد لكن ام لسان غلبت ام فعال.	--	--	Omission
3	هاي البنات كثيرة الأخطاء ويبدو انها ام فرفور ذنبها مغفور.	Beautiful women are not punished for their mistakes.	النساء الجميلات لا يعاقبن على اخطائهن.	Paraphrasing
4	الام ما بيخفي عليها شيء، بتشوف الشعر البياض في الحليب.	This mother focuses a lot on her sons' behavior.	هذا الام تركز كثيرا على سلوك ابناءها.	Paraphrasing
5	دائما بسيرة فلان وعلان، خراف تنتين خرب بيتين.	Women's harmful speeches are thorns in the flesh.	كلام النساء المؤذ شوكة في الجسد.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
6	ما يتجمل حالها الا عند الطلعة، في بيتها وردة ويره قرده.	Before her husband ugly but nice before others.	وردة داخل منزلها ولكن قرده بالخارج.	Paraphrasing
7	عملت كل المشاكل وسكبت دموع الفاجرات.	crocodile tears	دموع التماسيح	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
8	مهما تشتتوا الأبناء الام بتلم. ما عندها شيء تقوله وبتتغوى	The mother collects her sons. She is proud of things she does not have.	الام تجمع ابناءها. تفتخر بأشياء لا تمتلكها.	Paraphrasing
9	يشعر بنت اختها. لسانها بشعبتين وما حد بيخلص منها.	She has a running her mouth.	لديها فم كثير الجري.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
10	بنت رخوة وما اسهل من جرها للغلط.	She can easily be lead.	يمكن اقتيادها بسهولة.	Paraphrasing
12	مقبور بطنها اجر جاجة وما بتوقف الزيارات.	She is never in one place for so long.	لا يمكن ان تمكث في مكان واحد لوقت طويل.	Paraphrasing
13	عينها قوية وما بتطيع حد. زي ام العريس ما حد بشوقها جالسة.	She is impolite.	انها ليست مهذبة.	Literal translation
14	زي ام العريس ما حد بشوقها جالسة.	She is as busy as a bee.	هي مشغولة مثل النحلة.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
15	ركبت راسها ومشت اللي بدھا إياه.	This woman only does what she sees good.	هذه المرأة تفعل فقط ما تراه جيذا.	Paraphrasing
ST 2				
No.	Arabic Idiom	English Translation	Back translation	Strategy
1	رأي النساء ليس دائما صحيح، شاوروهن وخالفوهن.	Don't take a woman's word for granted	لا تأخذ كلام المرأة كأمر مسلم به	Paraphrasing
2	عمرها ما عملت شيء مفيد لكن ام لسان غلبت ام فعال.	The talkative woman wins the woman who works.	المرأة التثرارة تغلبت على المرأة التي تعمل.	Literal translation
3	هاي البنات كثيرة الأخطاء ويبدو انها ام فرفور ذنبها مغفور.	You can get away with things if you're beautiful	يمكنك النجاه بأي الأشياء إذا كنت جميلة	Paraphrasing
4	الام ما بيخفي عليها شيء، بتشوف الشعر البياض في الحليب.	She can note every movement her sons do.	بإمكانها ملاحظة كل حركة يتحركها ابناءها.	Paraphrasing
5	دائما بسيرة فلان وعلان، خراف تنتين خرب بيتين.	Women's gossip is a thorn in the flesh.	ثرثرة النساء شوكة في الجسد.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
6	ما يتجمل حالها الا عند الطلعة، في بيتها وردة ويره قرده.	A rose inside her house but a monkey outside.	وردة داخل منزلها، ولكن قرده بالخارج.	Literal translation
7	عملت كل المشاكل وسكبت دموع الفاجرات.	Crocodile tears	دموع التماسيح	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
8	مهما تشتتوا الأبناء الام بتلم. ما عندها شيء تقوله وبتتغوى	As a mother tenderly gathers She tries to be famous with other actions.	كما تجمع الأم بحنان تحاول ان تكون مشهورة بما يفعله الاخرون.	Paraphrasing
9	يشعر بنت اختها. لسانها بشعبتين وما حد بيخلص منها.	She is very talkative and in a bad way.	انها تثرارة جدا وبشكل سيء.	Paraphrasing
10	بنت رخوة وما اسهل من جرها للغلط.	She is an easy game.	إنها لعبة سهلة.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
12	مقبور بطنها اجر جاجة وما بتوقف الزيارات.	--	--	Omission
13	عينها قوية وما بتطيع حد. زي ام العريس ما حد بشوقها جالسة.	She acts without respecting the others.	انها تتصرف دون احترام الاخرين.	Paraphrasing
14	زي ام العريس ما حد بشوقها جالسة.	She is as busy as a bee.	هي مشغولة مثل النحلة.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
15	ركبت راسها ومشت اللي بدھا إياه.	The woman has ridden her head.	المرأة ركبت رأسها.	Literal translation
ST 3				
No.	Arabic Idiom	English Translation	Back translation	Strategy
1	رأي النساء ليس دائما صحيح، شاوروهن وخالفوهن.	Consult women and act against their opinion.	شاوور النساء وافعل عكس ما يقالن	Paraphrasing
2	عمرها ما عملت شيء مفيد لكن ام لسان غلبت ام فعال.	--	--	Omission
3	هاي البنات كثيرة الأخطاء ويبدو انها ام فرفور ذنبها مغفور.	Mothers of boys are always forgiven.	أمهات الأولاد دائما تغفر ذنوبهن.	Paraphrasing
4	الام ما بيخفي عليها شيء، بتشوف الشعر البياض في الحليب.	She is very cautious.	انها نبيهة جدا.	Paraphrasing

5	دائما بسيرة فلان وعلان، خراف تنتنن خرب بيتنن.	When women talk bad about the others, they destroy the families.	عندما تستغيب النساء الاخرين فانهن يدمرن البيوت.	Paraphrasing
6	ما يتجمل حالها الا عند الطلعة، في بيتها وردة وبره قرده.	When she leaves her home, she puts make up.	وردة داخل منزلها، ولكن قرده بالخارج.	Paraphrasing
7	عملت كل المشاكل وسكبت دموع الفاجرات.	crocodile tears	دموع التماسيح	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
8	مهما تشتتوا الأبناء الام بتلم.	The mother is always able to gather her sons.	الام دائما قادرة على جمع ابناءها.	Paraphrasing
9	ما عندها شيء تقوله وبتتغاولى بشعر بنت اختها.	She is proud of her cousin's hair.	انها تتفخر بشعر ابنة عمها.	Literal translation
10	لسانها بشعبنين وما حد بيخلص منها.	She is very sharp in conversations and talk a lot.	انها حادة جدا في الحوارات وتتكلم كثيرا	Paraphrasing
11	بنت رخوة وما اسهل من جرها للغلط.	She can be easily fooled and lead.	يمكن خداعها وسحبها بسهولة.	Paraphrasing
12	مقبور بطنها اجر جاجة وما بتوقف الزيارات.	--	--	Omission
13	عينها قوية وما بتطيع حد.	she is very rude.	انها وقحة جدا.	Paraphrasing
14	زي ام العريس ما حد بشوفها جالسة.	She is busy like a bee.	هي مشغولة مثل النحلة.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
15	ركبت راسها ومشت اللي بدھا اياها.	She is very stubborn.	انها عنيدة جدا	Paraphrasing
ST 4				
No.	Arabic Idiom	English Translation	Back translation	Strategy
1	رأي النساء ليس دائما صحيح، شاوورهن وخالفوهن.	Ask them then do the opposite.	اسالوهن وافعلوا العكس	Paraphrasing
2	عمرها ما عملت شيء مفيد لكن ام لسان غلبت ام فعال.	The woman with tongue beats the one with actions.	ذات اللسان تغلب ذات الأفعال.	Literal translation
3	هاي البنت كثيرة الأخطاء ويبدو انها ام فرفور ذنبها مغفور.	The pretty woman is privileged.	المرأة الجميلة مميزة.	Paraphrasing
4	الام ما بيخفي عليها شيء، بتشوف الشعر البياضة في الحليب.	She has strong attention just like the eagle.	لديها انتباه قوي كالصقر.	Paraphrasing.
5	دائما بسيرة فلان وعلان، خراف تنتنن خرب بيتنن.	Women's gossip is a thorn in the body.	ثرثرة النساء شوكة في الجسد.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
6	ما يتجمل حالها الا عند الطلعة، في بيتها وردة وبره قرده.	She is nice only when being among people.	تكون جميلة فقط عندما تخرج بين الناس.	Paraphrasing
7	عملت كل المشاكل وسكبت دموع الفاجرات.	She cried while she is guilty.	لقد بكيت بينما هي مذنبية.	Paraphrasing
8	مهما تشتتوا الأبناء الام بتلم.	The sons always gather around their mother.	الأبناء دائما يجتمعون حول امهم.	Paraphrasing
9	ما عندها شيء تقوله وبتتغاولى بشعر بنت اختها.	She steals her cousin's thunder.	انها تسرق رعد ابنة عمها.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
10	لسانها بشعبنين وما حد بيخلص منها.	She talks very sharply and can hurt the others with her words.	انها تتحدث بحدية شديدة ويمكن ان تؤذي الاخرين بكلماتها.	Paraphrasing
11	بنت رخوة وما اسهل من جرها للغلط.	Even a naïve man can deceive her.	حتى الرجل الساذج يمكنه ان يخدعها.	Paraphrasing
12	مقبور بطنها اجر جاجة وما بتوقف الزيارات.	There is a hen's le in her stomach.	هنالك رجل دجاجة في معدتها.	Literal translation
13	عينها قوية وما بتطيع حد.	She has a strong eye.	لديها عين قوية.	Literal translation
14	زي ام العريس ما حد بشوفها جالسة.	She is always busy and moves even purposelessly.	هي دائما مشغولة وتتحرك حتى بدون هدف.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
15	ركبت راسها ومشت اللي بدھا اياها.	She followed her head.	لقد تبعت رأسها.	Literal translation
ST 5				
No.	Arabic Idiom	English Translation	Back translation	Strategy
1	رأي النساء ليس دائما صحيح، شاوورهن وخالفوهن.	Let women speak and then oppose their ideas.	دعوا النساء يتكلمن وعارضوا افكارهن.	Paraphrasing
2	عمرها ما عملت شيء مفيد لكن ام لسان غلبت ام فعال.	--	--	Omission
3	هاي البنت كثيرة الأخطاء ويبدو انها ام فرفور ذنبها مغفور.	Beautiful women are not punished for their mistakes.	النساء الجميلات لا يعاقبن على اخطائهن.	Paraphrasing
4	الام ما بيخفي عليها شيء، بتشوف الشعر البياضة في الحليب.	This mother focuses a lot on her sons' behavior.	هذا الام تركز كثيرا على سلوك ابناءها.	Paraphrasing
5	دائما بسيرة فلان وعلان، خراف تنتنن خرب بيتنن.	Women's harmful speeches are thorns in the flesh.	كلام النساء المؤذ شوكة في الجسد.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
6	ما يتجمل حالها الا عند الطلعة، في بيتها وردة وبره قرده.	Before her husband ugly but nice before others.	وردة داخل منزلها ولكن قرده بالخارج.	Paraphrasing
7	عملت كل المشاكل وسكبت دموع الفاجرات.	crocodile tears	دموع التماسيح	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
8	مهما تشتتوا الأبناء الام بتلم.	The mother collects her sons.	الام تجمع ابناءها.	Paraphrasing
9	ما عندها شيء تقوله وبتتغاولى بشعر بنت اختها.	She is proud of things she does not have.	تفتخر بأشياء لا تمتلكها.	Paraphrasing
10	لسانها بشعبنين وما حد بيخلص منها.	She has a running her mouth.	لديها فم كثير الجري.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form

11	بنت رخوة وما اسهل من جرها للغلط.	She can easily be lead.	يمكن اقتيادها بسهولة.	Paraphrasing
12	مقبور بطنها اجر جاجة وما بتوقف الزيارات.	She is never in one place for so long.	لا يمكن ان تمكث في مكان واحد لوقت طويل.	Paraphrasing
13	عينها قوية وما بتطيع حد.	She is impolite.	انها ليست مهذبة.	Literal translation
14	زي ام العريس ما حد بشوفها جالسة.	She is as busy as a bee.	هي مشغولة مثل النحلة.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
15	ركبت راسها ومشت اللي بدھا اياھ.	This woman only does what she sees good.	هذه المرأة تفعل فقط ما تراه جيدا.	Paraphrasing
ST 6				
No.	Arabic Idiom	English Translation	Back translation	Strategy
1	رأي النساء ليس دائما صحيح، شاورهن وخالفوهن.	Whatever she says, do the opposite	مهما قالت افعل العكس	Paraphrasing
2	عمرها ما عملت شيء مفيد لكن ام لسان غلبت ام فعال.	Women are always ready for excuses	النساء دائما مستعدات لتقديم الاعدار	Paraphrasing
3	هاي البنت كثيرة الأخطاء ويبدو انها ام فرفور ذنبا مغفور.	Her beauty takes over her mistakes	جمالها يجعل الناس يتجاوزون عن زلاتها	Paraphrasing
4	الام ما بيخفي عليها شيء، بتشوف الشعر البياضة في الحليب.	She covers aa the waterfront.	إنها تغطي كل الواجهة البحرية.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
5	دائما بسيرة فلان وعلان، خراف تتنين خرب بيتين.	Gossip by girls destroy houses.	ثرثرة البنات تدمر البيوت	Literal translation
6	ما يتجمل حالها الا عند الطلعة، في بيتها وردة وبره قرده.	A flower inside but a monkey outside.	زهرة بالداخل وقرودة بالخارج	Literal translation
7	عملت كل المشاكل وسكبت دموع الفاجرات.	She wept crocodile tears	سكبت دموع التماسيح	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
8	مهما تشنتوا الأبناء الام بتلم.	The mother is the whole family.	الام هي كل الاسرة.	Paraphrasing
9	ما عندها شيء تقوله وبتتغاوى بشعر بنت اختها.	She sings with her sister's lips.	انها تغني بشفاها اختها.	Paraphrasing
10	لسانها بشعبتين وما حد بيخلص منها.	She has a running her mouth.	لديها فم دائم العمل.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
11	بنت رخوة وما اسهل من جرها للغلط.	This girl is not noble enough.	هذه الفتاة ليست نبيلة.	Paraphrasing
12	مقبور بطنها اجر جاجة وما بتوقف الزيارات.	--	--	Omission
13	عينها قوية وما بتطيع حد.	She is not a polite lady.	انها سيدة ليست مهذبة.	Paraphrasing
14	زي ام العريس ما حد بشوفها جالسة.	She is always having things to do.	دائما لديها ما تفعله.	Paraphrasing
15	ركبت راسها ومشت اللي بدھا اياھ.	The woman seemed not to listen to other opinions.	يبدو ان هذه المرأة لا تصغي لأراء اخرى	Paraphrasing
ST 7				
No.	Arabic Idiom	English Translation	Back translation	Strategy
1	رأي النساء ليس دائما صحيح، شاورهن وخالفوهن.	When women say right, go left.	عندما تقول النساء يمين اذهب يسار.	Paraphrasing
2	عمرها ما عملت شيء مفيد لكن ام لسان غلبت ام فعال.	The mother of a tongue beaten the working woman.	ام لسان تغلبت على المرأة العاملة.	Literal translation
3	هاي البنت كثيرة الأخطاء ويبدو انها ام فرفور ذنبا مغفور.	The beautiful lady cannot be blamed.	السيدة الجميلة لا يمكن لومها.	Paraphrasing
4	الام ما بيخفي عليها شيء، بتشوف الشعر البياضة في الحليب.	She is very accurate in watching her sons.	انها دقيقة جدا في مراقبة ابناءها.	paraphrasing
5	دائما بسيرة فلان وعلان، خراف تتنين خرب بيتين.	--	--	Omission
6	ما يتجمل حالها الا عند الطلعة، في بيتها وردة وبره قرده.	She is beautiful only when leaving her house.	تبدو جميلة فقط حينما تغادر بيتها.	Paraphrasing
7	عملت كل المشاكل وسكبت دموع الفاجرات.	She spills crocodile tears	انها تذرّف دموع التماسيح	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
8	مهما تشنتوا الأبناء الام بتلم.	The mother gathers.	الام تجمع	Literal translation
9	ما عندها شيء تقوله وبتتغاوى بشعر بنت اختها.	She does not do good things but wish to be famous.	انها لا تفعل شيئا جيدا ولكن تريد ان تكون مشهورة.	Paraphrasing
10	لسانها بشعبتين وما حد بيخلص منها.	She keeps running her mouth.	تستمر في تشغيل فمها.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
11	بنت رخوة وما اسهل من جرها للغلط.	She is a smooth lead girl.	انها فتاة سلسلة الاقتياد.	Paraphrasing
12	مقبور بطنها اجر جاجة وما بتوقف الزيارات.	She has an itchy foot.	لديها قدم تحك.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
13	عينها قوية وما بتطيع حد.	She is being rude.	انها وقحة.	Paraphrasing
14	زي ام العريس ما حد بشوفها جالسة.	She is always busy.	هي دائما مشغولة.	Paraphrasing
15	ركبت راسها ومشت اللي بدھا اياھ.	--	--	Omission
ST 8				
No.	Arabic Idiom	English Translation	Back translation	Strategy
1	رأي النساء ليس دائما صحيح، شاورهن وخالفوهن.	Let women plan and oppose them.	دع النساء يخططن وخالفوهن.	Paraphrasing

2	عمرها ما عملت شيء مفيد لكن ام لسان غلبت ام فعال.	She who speaks beaten the one who works.	التي تتكلم غلبت التي تعمل.	Literal translation
3	هاي البنات كثيرة الأخطاء ويبدو انها ام فرفور ذنبها مغفور.	--	--	Omission
4	الام ما بيخفي عليها شيء، بتشوف الشعرة البيضاء في الحليب.	She can see the white hair in the milk.	يمكنها رؤية الشعرة البيضاء في الحليب.	Literal translation
5	دائما بسيرة فلان وعلان، خراف تنتين خرب بيتين.	Women make lots of trouble when they talk.	النساء تسبب الكثير من المشكلات حينما يتكلمن.	Paraphrasing
6	ما يتجمل حالها الا عند الطلعة، في بيتها وردة وبره قرده.	She is always ugly until she goes out.	انها دائما قبيحة حتى تخرج.	Paraphrasing
7	عملت كل المشاكل وسكبت دموع الفاجرات.	Crocodile tears	دموع التماسيح	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
8	مهما تشنتوا الأبناء الام بتلم.	Mothers gather all the family members.	الأمهات تجمع كل افراد الاسرة.	Paraphrasing
9	ما عندها شيء تقوله وبتتغاولي بشعر بنت اختها.	She is being proud of others' achievements.	دائما تتباهي بانجازات الاخرين.	Paraphrasing
10	لسانها بشعبتين وما حد بيخلص منها.	She talks a lot more than needed.	انها تتكلم اكثر بكثير من اللازم.	Paraphrasing
11	بنت رخوة وما اسهل من جرها للغلط.	She is an easy game.	إنها لعبة سهلة.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
12	مقبور بطنها اجر جاجة وما بتوقف الزيارات.	A chicken's leg is buried in her abdomen.	رجل دجاجة مدفونة ببطنها.	Literal translation
13	عينها قوية وما بتطيع حد.	She never respects the others.	انها لا تحترم الاخرين مطلقا.	Paraphrasing
14	زي ام العريس ما حد بشوفها جالسة.	She is always moving around.	انها تتحرك في المحيط بشكل دائم.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
15	ركبت راسها ومشت اللي بدها اياه.	She does not listen to the others.	انها لا تستمع للآخرين.	Paraphrasing
ST 9				
No.	Arabic Idiom	English Translation	Back translation	Strategy
1	راي النساء ليس دائما صحيح، شاوروهن وخالفوهن.	No one should literally follow what women say.	لا يجب على احد ان يتبع كلام النساء حرفيا	Paraphrasing
2	عمرها ما عملت شيء مفيد لكن ام لسان غلبت ام فعال.	A woman who just talks beats the one who works	المرأة التي تتكلم تغلب المرأة التي تفعل.	Literal translation
3	هاي البنات كثيرة الأخطاء ويبدو انها ام فرفور ذنبها مغفور.	Mistakes made by pretty ladies are forgiven.	أخطاء النساء الجميلات تغفور.	Paraphrasing
4	الام ما بيخفي عليها شيء، بتشوف الشعرة البيضاء في الحليب.	She notices all her sons carefully.	انها تلاحظ كل ابناءها بحذر.	Paraphrasing
5	دائما بسيرة فلان وعلان، خراف تنتين خرب بيتين.	Women's talk is a thorn in the body.	ثرثرة النساء شوكة في الجسد.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
6	ما يتجمل حالها الا عند الطلعة، في بيتها وردة وبره قرده.	When she wants to go outside her house, she becomes nice.	عندما تريد الخروج من منزلها تصبح جميلة.	Paraphrasing
7	عملت كل المشاكل وسكبت دموع الفاجرات.	The girl poured Crocodile tears	سكبت المرأة دموع التماسيح	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
8	مهما تشنتوا الأبناء الام بتلم.	Mothers collect their sons.	الأمهات تجمع ابناءهن.	Paraphrasing
9	ما عندها شيء تقوله وبتتغاولي بشعر بنت اختها.	Steal someone's thunder	سرقة رعد شخص ما	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
10	لسانها بشعبتين وما حد بيخلص منها.	She keeps talking if when unnecessary.	انها تداوم على الكلام حتى عندما لا يكون ضروري.	Paraphrasing
11	بنت رخوة وما اسهل من جرها للغلط.	She can easily go with any one.	من السهل ان تذهب مع أي احد.	Paraphrasing
12	مقبور بطنها اجر جاجة وما بتوقف الزيارات.	She moves a lot.	انها تتحرك كثيرا	Paraphrasing
13	عينها قوية وما بتطيع حد.	She is rude.	انها وقحة.	Paraphrasing
14	زي ام العريس ما حد بشوفها جالسة.	She is always busy.	هي دائما مشغولة.	Paraphrasing
15	ركبت راسها ومشت اللي بدها اياه.	She rode her head.	لقد امطت رأسها	Literal translation
ST 10				
No.	Arabic Idiom	English Translation	Back translation	Strategy
1	راي النساء ليس دائما صحيح، شاوروهن وخالفوهن.	Consult a woman and then do the opposite.	استشير المرأة ومن ثم افعل العكس.	Paraphrasing
2	عمرها ما عملت شيء مفيد لكن ام لسان غلبت ام فعال.	The woman that only talks beats the woman that works.	المرأة التي تتكلم فقط تغلب المرأة التي تعمل.	Paraphrasing
3	هاي البنات كثيرة الأخطاء ويبدو انها ام فرفور ذنبها مغفور.	People forgive the beautiful women when they commit mistakes.	الناس يسامحون النساء الجميلات عندما يخطئن.	Paraphrasing
4	الام ما بيخفي عليها شيء، بتشوف الشعرة البيضاء في الحليب.	She is very alert.	انها يقظة جدا.	Paraphrasing
5	دائما بسيرة فلان وعلان، خراف تنتين خرب بيتين.	--	--	Omission
6	ما يتجمل حالها الا عند الطلعة، في بيتها وردة وبره قرده.	She puts make up only when she leaves home.	انها تضع الزينة عندما تغادر بيتها فقط.	Paraphrasing
7	عملت كل المشاكل وسكبت دموع الفاجرات.	Crocodile tears	دموع التماسيح	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form

8	مهما تشتتوا الأبناء الام بتلم.	Mothers are the only power to collect all the sons.	الأمهات هن القوة الوحيدة التي تجمع كل الأبناء.	Paraphrasing
9	ما عندها شيء تقوله وبتتغاوى بشعر بنت اختها.	She is proud of her friend's advantages.	انها فخورة بحسنات صديقتها.	Paraphrasing
10	لسانها بشعبتين وما حد بيخلص منها.	She keeps talking no matter what she says.	انها تتحدث دائما بغض النظر عن ما تقوله.	Paraphrasing
11	بنت رخوة وما اسهل من جرها للغلط.	She is an easy game.	إنها لعبة سهلة.	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
12	مقبور بطنها اجر جاجة وما بتوقف الزيارات.	--	--	Omission
13	عينها قوية وما بتطيع حد.	She is impolite.	انها غير مهذبة.	Paraphrasing
14	زي ام العريس ما حد بشوفها جالسة.	She always looks busy.	تبدو دائما مشغولة.	Paraphrasing
15	ركبت راسها ومشت اللي بداه اياه.	She only does what she sees wants.	انها تفعل فقط ما تريد.	Paraphrasing
Frequencies of Strategies				
No.	Strategy	Number of Idioms		Percentage
1	Paraphrasing	89		59.33 %
2	Literal translation	19		12.66 %
3	Using an idiom of similar meaning but different form	31		20.66 %
4	Omission	11		7.33 %

Results and Discussion

The analysis of the data provided by the participants of the study indicate that the strategy of "translating idioms by Paraphrase" is the most frequently used by the translators at 59.33 % with 89 idioms out of the total number 150. This goes in line with the overwhelming majority of the previous studies. The reason behind using this strategy, in most cases, is due to the fact that the Arabic idiom may not have an equivalent idiom in English or the translator her / himself is not aware of the English equivalent due to lack of cultural knowledge about the target language. In reality, the most popular method for translating idioms for which there is no counterpart in the target language is to paraphrase them. By paraphrasing and indicating that it is translating an idiom by giving its essential meaning in the target language, Baker (2018) exemplifies the approach of translating idioms. Due of the cultural and stylistic variations across languages, this method can cause a loss in an idiom's affect and cultural relevance, but it is the one that translators most frequently employ when translating idioms (Baker, *ibid*). In this method, translators should make their work more understandable by offering a quick demonstration of the idiom's meaning. In other words, translators must be accurate while dealing with SL idioms in order to reproduce the same meaning in TL as much as feasible (Ali & Al-Rushaidi, 2016:194). Translators may be forced to use the paraphrasing approach when there isn't an appropriate translation for an idiom in the target language. Since the utilized words are not idioms, translators are forced to choose a set of lexical items in the target language (TL) that almost express the same meaning as the idiom's meaning. By summarizing the English idiom "to walk on air" as "تغمره السعادة" Khalil (2010) gives an example of how to translate it. The technique of paraphrasing has been discussed by many academics in a variety of ways. Toury (1995) describes it as "metaphor becoming non-metaphor" as a result. It is described as "reduction of metaphor to sense" by Newmark (1988). (P. 109). According to Newmark (*ibid*), using the paraphrasing strategy to translate idioms causes the emotive or pragmatic effect to be lost or diminished while also adding or omitting portions of the sense.

In the second place comes the strategy of "translating idioms using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form" at 20.66 % with 31 idioms out of the 150.

According to Baker (2018), this tactic entails translating an idiom from the source language into its equivalent in the target language, which has a similar meaning

but a different form. It is possible to find idioms in the TL that have the same meaning as SL idioms or expressions, but they typically consist of different lexical elements. For example, the English idiom "forbidden fruit is sweetest" can be into Arabic as "كل ممنوع مرغوب" (each forbidden thing is desired). The idioms "forbidden fruit is sweetest" and "كل ممنوع مرغوب" have different lexical items "fruit, sweetest" and "مرغوب، كل" but they carry the same meaning "forbidden things are always desired". However, according to Ali & Al-Rushaidi (2016), in order to locate the right equivalent that adheres to the norms of the target language, translators in this technique must have a strong cultural background. The application of this strategy seems to be in agreement with the skopos theory which pays attention to the translation purpose rather than loyalty to the source language text.

The strategy of "literal translation" comes in the third place at 12.66 % with 19 idioms out of the total number 150. This strategy seems to be the one of the least commonly used strategies in translating idioms since such a strategy conveys improper meanings in almost all cases when it comes to translating culture-bound expressions, especially idioms. Newmark (1988) states that "idioms are never translated word for word" (P. 125). Similarly, Larson (1984) states that "The real danger comes in translating an idiom literally, since the result will usually be nonsense in the receptor language" (20). However, Zayed et al. (2021) argues that literal translation sometimes works when it comes to translating idioms, especially from Arabic into English. Finally, the participants of the study in the fourth place the strategy of "translating an idiom by omission of an entire idiom" at 7.33 % with 11 idioms out of the 150. Like with single words, it is occasionally possible to omit a full idiom in the target language. According to Baker (2018: 86), this type of omission can happen occasionally, but not very often. One of these situations is when the target language does not seem to have an equivalent. An idiom may also be removed if it is difficult to paraphrase it, and a stylistic explanation may also be given for doing so. While omitting a phrase or word from a translation in some circumstances may seem extreme, it actually has no negative effects. Since "bullshit" is regarded as a prohibited expression in Arabic, Joma'a (2014)'s use of the English idiom as an example can be deleted. It is permissible to eliminate an expression if the meaning it conveys seems flimsy or is not absolutely necessary for the text's growth. As a result, Toury (1995: 82) proposes the idea of "metaphor to zero" in regard to this method because it entails omitting the entire idiom without locating analogues in the TT. Many thinkers, like Veisbergs (1989, cited in Strakien (2009)), disagree with this strategy.

Conclusions

In the process of translating culture-bound expressions such as idioms, a translator is deemed to encounter major difficulties, which require her / him to have a good knowledge of the source and target language cultures as well as the strategies of translating these expressions. The aims of the current study were to investigate the applicability of Baker's (2018) model in translating Palestinian women idioms as well as to find whether this model needs any improvements to fit in this process. The women idioms used in this study are fifteen and they were given to Palestinian certified translators to render them from Arabic into English. The results of the study indicate that the translators employed three main strategies from those proposed by Baker (2018). In addition, they employed literal translation, which is a strategy proposed by Newmark (1988) in translating the women idioms. The most commonly employed

strategy was "paraphrasing" with a percentage of 59.33 %, followed by "using an idiom similar in meaning but different in form" at 20.66 % followed by "literal translation" with a percentage of 12.66 %, then "translating idioms by omission" at 7.33 %. This means that Baker's (2018) model by its own cannot be considered comprehensive for translating Palestinian women idioms from Arabic into English. Rather, there must be an additional strategy to save the situation. The results of the current study indicate that this additional strategy is literal translation as the Palestinian certified translators employed it at a relatively high percentage. With this, the investigated model is assumed to be an appropriate model in rendering Palestinian women idioms between Arabic and English.

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